

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year. The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

# WEEKLY PEOPLE



VOL. XVIII, NO. 49.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1909.

PRICE: TWO CENTS. ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

## HAMMER BLOWS

### SHATTERING FALSE INTERPRETATIONS OF HAPPENINGS IN INDUSTRIAL FIELD.

Steel Tumult, and Wages to Share in N—The Excuse for Government Bu-Teans—Oil Trust Jumping on Swords—“Charity” Abroad, Neglect at Home.

Capital's brotherhood to Labor is about to receive one more proof that should confound to silence the confounded noise of Socialists concerning that “irrepressible conflict” they are ever ranting about. The cut in the price of steel, which is causing break upon break in steel stock, is to be followed by a reduction of wages. Brother Capitalist, finding his profits reduced, will not tolerate so unbrotherly a state of things as to feel a pinch without his Brother Labor being pinched also.

The “great speech” pronounced by Senator Jeff Davis of Arkansas on last January 26 proves just one thing—the truth of the Marxian principle that capitalism has as much to fear from the ignorance that it cultivates as from the intelligence that Socialism promotes. Imagine a Senator of the United States declaiming for democracy, and at the same time weeping weeps because “the great law of supply and demand that should regulate the price of all commodities has been destroyed!” The “great law” upon which the democracy of Senator Davis is planted is the law obedient to which the price of labor-power must shall and in honor to democracy should go down.

Fully six pages of the Congressional Record are taken up with the speech of Representative Andrew H. Peters of Massachusetts ostensibly with “a plea for the children.” In fact it is a plea for the establishment of one more bureau which shall furnish fat jobs for some more do-nothings. Like the newly created Bureau of Labor and Commerce which is officered by Labor exploiters, the proposed Children’s Bureau is intended to take care of politicians, while as to the children, their condition will continue to be that depicted by the lines of Mrs. Browning:

It is good when it happens,  
Say the children,  
That we die before our time.

Even if the retreat of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, just starting in Chicago, fail to result in “squeezing cash out of the octopus,” it began by squeezing out of the concern something that is more valuable than cash—LIGHT. The Company’s counsel objected to the farmers who had been summoned to jury duty. One moment the Standard Oil objects to the working class as “rioters” and points to the “farmer” as the Nation’s sheet anchor. Now the farmer is objected to without rehabilitation for the “rioting workers.” Standard Oil should be tried by a jury of Standard Oilers.

Coffee, sugar, flour are “mercantile interests.” A man who lives on the proceeds of the sales of “mercantile interests” is disqualified from the office of Secretary of the Treasury. This being thus, Mr. Franklin MacVeagh, who is a wholesale grocer, and also a director of a bank, will qualify for Secretary of the Treasury by selling his “mercantile interests” as a grocer, but he can retain his stock in a bank that loans out money on coffee, sugar, flour, etc.—Never did the late lamented Barnum exhibit a contortionist that could hold a candle to the capitalist politician.

A number of laymen and not a few clergymen are rushing into print with the question, Of what use has been the circumnavigation of the globe by our Navy? Of several uses. One use was to furnish a market for coal; Another use was the furnishing of occupation to a lot of idlers whose naval titles people were beginning to believe were useless.

Emma Goldman is reported to have said in Spokane, referring to the element in that city that strove to expunge the political clause from the I.W.W. Preamble, that Spokane was “the cradle of the Revolution.” The special correspondence to The People in this issue, from Spokane, throws

some valuable light on the kid in that cradle.

Something like the smile, that the Roman Augurs are said to have exchanged whenever they met, must have been exchanged between the Seattle “Socialist” and the other privately owned papers of the Socialist party when the former, commenting upon the composition of the newly elected S. P. National Executive, whines over its non-proletarian make-up—Hillquit and Work lawyers; Berger and Floaten, the former “business man conducting an Insurance Agency;” the latter “a small business man”; Simons, Spargo and Hunter, “literary men.”

The Open Letter, addressed by the Society for the Advancement of India to President Roosevelt, calling him to account for his recently bestowed praises upon British rule in India, is rather an Open Letter by the Association to the Association itself. It is therein stated, and truthfully stated, that the periodically recurring famines of India are not God-made, but man-made. “The basic cause is the poverty of the people; they have nothing to buy food with,” although “there is food enough in the land, even in the famine areas.” Ditto, ditto, right here in America. What does it mean when, with an “India” at their very doors, some people associate to remove the wrongs of an “India” that lies beyond their tackles?

Mr. Robert Hunter advances the biologic theory that the race suicide committed by the old stock Americans is due to the floods of degraded immigrants. Miss Mary Dean Adams, anti-woman suffragist, advances the psychologic theory that “the immigrant woman is a fickle, impulsive creature, irresponsible, very superstitious, ruled absolutely by emotion, and intensely personal in her point of view.” Query: Did Mr. Hunter sit at the feet of Miss Adams, or did Miss Adams sit at the feet of Mr. Hunter?

Demoralized as the Steel (stock) Market has been since the trust decided to cut prices on its output, Wall Street reports for the 23rd inst. showed just before closing time a “partial rally from the lowest figures.” Rumor, all painted tongues, has it that this “partial rally” was the result of the increasingly definite reports of the “wage adjustment” which is “bound to come to at least half a million steel workers.” For “readjustment” read the plain working-day term “reduction,” and the secret of the rally is a secret no longer.

Another pointer—and no “accident”—is the leading place to be assigned to New York’s Seventh Regiment at the inauguration of Taft.—The Seventh New York was the only regiment of this State that refused to go to war during the war with Spain. The reason given by these heroes was that they were needed at home to quell “Labor riots.” The Seventh Regiment is the “crack regiment”; it is made up of the New York plutocratic youth who are distinguished as leaders in cotillion dances.

A sharper who played on lawyers’ credulity, using some client’s name as a bait by which to wheedle out of the practitioner money to bet on race horses—which, of course, was never bet—is the latest in the line of “legitimate business enterprise” to break into notice. Both not the old zoology say:

“Big fleas have little fleas, and other fleas to bite ‘em,  
And these again have other fleas, and  
so, ad infinitum!”

Senator Gary of South Carolina thinks the fraudulent inducement of immigration by the steamship companies is “traffic in human flesh.” The exploiting and merciless grinding which the immigrants receive at the hands of their factory-railroad-mining taskmasters after they land here, sits, however, easily on the Senator’s shoulders and is not “traffic.” Is it because he owns stock in these latter enterprises, and none in steamboats?

Those who have adopted as their business that of “patching fig-leaves for the naked truth” should get their needles ready for work in Niles, O. A trolley collision at that place in which a conductor lost one leg, a motorman both legs, and second conductor was severely crushed internally, is now known to have been caused by unmanageable brakes. Here is a truth that needs to be vigorously fig-leaved. If too many such truths get abroad in

## “STRIKE THE BALLOT BOX WITH AN AXE!”

If such a thing were possible as men, engaged in criminal conspiracy, keeping faith with one another, few, if any, criminal conspiracies could be brought to justice. Hunters of crime bank upon that. Hence the reward speedily offered for betrayal. The conspirators, each judging the others by himself, hasten to secure immunity by “peaching.” Somewhat the same principle holds good with conspirators of stupidity. There is no conspiracy of stupidity imaginable without some conspirator “giving away the snap.” However “cleverly” the leading conspirators may imagine they have woven their web, stupidity being the law of such a web’s existence, someone of them, if not several, will find it impossible to “keep his shirt on.” Off will go the shirt—and exposed stands the secret.

The despatch from Seattle reporting

the capers of the “I-I-I’s,” or “I am a Bum” hallelujahists, illustrates the point with regard to the conspiracy of the pin-heads, centered in Bush Temple, Chicago, who sought to transform the I. W. W. into an Anarchistic, bomb-throwing concern.

The plump and plain announcement of the purpose was, of course, not to be thought of by the schemers. The purpose was veiled under a tissue of fine-spun theories regarding “political action.” Though the term is one well understood, the schemers sought to twist it out of shape in such way that their real purpose—pure and simple physical force—should not suffer, and yet at the same time shield themselves from detection. Here was stupidity in double dose—apart from the stupidity of conceiving the Social Revolution as the possible fruit of a conspiracy, the stupidity of

imagining that all the conspirators would, or could keep the secret long.

It is of secondary importance whether “I-am-Bum” Wilson gave correctly his own and his fellow “I-am-Bum” Walsh’s biography as that of thieves who have served their terms in penitentiaries. Interesting, in this connection, though the fact be of the glorification of theft, in short, of shimmery, the leading fact is the plump and plain advice blurted out by the said Wilson to “strike the ballot box with an axe.”

Off came the shirt so painfully kept on!—It had to come; it did come off. What was known before to every intelligent, and admitted by every honorable man since the Chicago I. W. W. convention, is now established by the “peaching” done by one of the criminals himself. Hitherto the testimony was circumstantial. Now it is direct.

Off came the shirt so painfully kept on!—It had to come; it did come off.

What was known before to every intelligent, and admitted by every honorable man since the Chicago I. W. W. convention, is now established by the “peaching” done by one of the criminals himself. Hitherto the testimony was circumstantial. Now it is direct.

Off came the shirt so painfully kept on!—It had to come; it did come off.

What was known before to every intelligent, and admitted by every honorable man since the Chicago I. W. W. convention, is now established by the “peaching” done by one of the criminals himself. Hitherto the testimony was circumstantial. Now it is direct.

Off came the shirt so painfully kept on!—It had to come; it did come off.

What was known before to every intelligent, and admitted by every honorable man since the Chicago I. W. W. convention, is now established by the “peaching” done by one of the criminals himself. Hitherto the testimony was circumstantial. Now it is direct.

Off came the shirt so painfully kept on!—It had to come; it did come off.

What was known before to every intelligent, and admitted by every honorable man since the Chicago I. W. W. convention, is now established by the “peaching” done by one of the criminals himself. Hitherto the testimony was circumstantial. Now it is direct.

Off came the shirt so painfully kept on!—It had to come; it did come off.

What was known before to every intelligent, and admitted by every honorable man since the Chicago I. W. W. convention, is now established by the “peaching” done by one of the criminals himself. Hitherto the testimony was circumstantial. Now it is direct.

Off came the shirt so painfully kept on!—It had to come; it did come off.

What was known before to every intelligent, and admitted by every honorable man since the Chicago I. W. W. convention, is now established by the “peaching” done by one of the criminals himself. Hitherto the testimony was circumstantial. Now it is direct.

Off came the shirt so painfully kept on!—It had to come; it did come off.

What was known before to every intelligent, and admitted by every honorable man since the Chicago I. W. W. convention, is now established by the “peaching” done by one of the criminals himself. Hitherto the testimony was circumstantial. Now it is direct.

Off came the shirt so painfully kept on!—It had to come; it did come off.

What was known before to every intelligent, and admitted by every honorable man since the Chicago I. W. W. convention, is now established by the “peaching” done by one of the criminals himself. Hitherto the testimony was circumstantial. Now it is direct.

Off came the shirt so painfully kept on!—It had to come; it did come off.

What was known before to every intelligent, and admitted by every honorable man since the Chicago I. W. W. convention, is now established by the “peaching” done by one of the criminals himself. Hitherto the testimony was circumstantial. Now it is direct.

Off came the shirt so painfully kept on!—It had to come; it did come off.

What was known before to every intelligent, and admitted by every honorable man since the Chicago I. W. W. convention, is now established by the “peaching” done by one of the criminals himself. Hitherto the testimony was circumstantial. Now it is direct.

Off came the shirt so painfully kept on!—It had to come; it did come off.

What was known before to every intelligent, and admitted by every honorable man since the Chicago I. W. W. convention, is now established by the “peaching” done by one of the criminals himself. Hitherto the testimony was circumstantial. Now it is direct.

Off came the shirt so painfully kept on!—It had to come; it did come off.

What was known before to every intelligent, and admitted by every honorable man since the Chicago I. W. W. convention, is now established by the “peaching” done by one of the criminals himself. Hitherto the testimony was circumstantial. Now it is direct.

Off came the shirt so painfully kept on!—It had to come; it did come off.

What was known before to every intelligent, and admitted by every honorable man since the Chicago I. W. W. convention, is now established by the “peaching” done by one of the criminals himself. Hitherto the testimony was circumstantial. Now it is direct.

Off came the shirt so painfully kept on!—It had to come; it did come off.

What was known before to every intelligent, and admitted by every honorable man since the Chicago I. W. W. convention, is now established by the “peaching” done by one of the criminals himself. Hitherto the testimony was circumstantial. Now it is direct.

Off came the shirt so painfully kept on!—It had to come; it did come off.

What was known before to every intelligent, and admitted by every honorable man since the Chicago I. W. W. convention, is now established by the “peaching” done by one of the criminals himself. Hitherto the testimony was circumstantial. Now it is direct.

Off came the shirt so painfully kept on!—It had to come; it did come off.

What was known before to every intelligent, and admitted by every honorable man since the Chicago I. W. W. convention, is now established by the “peaching” done by one of the criminals himself. Hitherto the testimony was circumstantial. Now it is direct.

Off came the shirt so painfully kept on!—It had to come; it did come off.

What was known before to every intelligent, and admitted by every honorable man since the Chicago I. W. W. convention, is now established by the “peaching” done by one of the criminals himself. Hitherto the testimony was circumstantial. Now it is direct.

Off came the shirt so painfully kept on!—It had to come; it did come off.

What was known before to every intelligent, and admitted by every honorable man since the Chicago I. W. W. convention, is now established by the “peaching” done by one of the criminals himself. Hitherto the testimony was circumstantial. Now it is direct.

Off came the shirt so painfully kept on!—It had to come; it did come off.

What was known before to every intelligent, and admitted by every honorable man since the Chicago I. W. W. convention, is now established by the “peaching” done by one of the criminals himself. Hitherto the testimony was circumstantial. Now it is direct.

Off came the shirt so painfully kept on!—It had to come; it did come off.

What was known before to every intelligent, and admitted by every honorable man since the Chicago I. W. W. convention, is now established by the “peaching” done by one of the criminals himself. Hitherto the testimony was circumstantial. Now it is direct.

Off came the shirt so painfully kept on!—It had to come; it did come off.

What was known before to every intelligent, and admitted by every honorable man since the Chicago I. W. W. convention, is now established by the “peaching” done by one of the criminals himself. Hitherto the testimony was circumstantial. Now it is direct.

Off came the shirt so painfully kept on!—It had to come; it did come off.

What was known before to every intelligent, and admitted by every honorable man since the Chicago I. W. W. convention, is now established by the “peaching” done by one of the criminals himself. Hitherto the testimony was circumstantial. Now it is direct.

Off came the shirt so painfully kept on!—It had to come; it did come off.

What was known before to every intelligent, and admitted by every honorable man since the Chicago I. W. W. convention, is now established by the “peaching” done by one of the criminals himself. Hitherto the testimony was circumstantial. Now it is direct.

Off came the shirt so painfully kept on!—It had to come; it did come off.

What was known before to every intelligent, and admitted by every honorable man since the Chicago I. W. W. convention, is now established by the “peaching” done by one of the criminals himself. Hitherto the testimony was circumstantial. Now it is direct.

Off came the shirt so painfully kept on!—It had to come; it did come off.

What was known before to every intelligent, and admitted by every honorable man since the Chicago I. W. W. convention, is now established by the “peaching” done by one of the criminals himself. Hitherto the testimony was circumstantial. Now it is direct.

Off came the shirt so painfully kept on!—It had to come; it did come off.

What was known before to every intelligent, and admitted by every honorable man since the Chicago I. W. W. convention, is now established by the “peaching” done by one of the criminals himself. Hitherto the testimony was circumstantial. Now it is direct.

Off came the shirt so painfully kept on!—It had to come; it did come off.

What was known before to every intelligent, and admitted by every honorable man since the Chicago I. W. W. convention, is now established by the “peaching” done by one of the criminals himself. Hitherto the testimony was circumstantial. Now it is direct.

Off came the shirt so painfully kept on!—It had to come; it did come off.

What was known before to every intelligent, and admitted by every honorable man since the Chicago I. W. W. convention, is now established by the “peaching” done by one of the criminals himself. Hitherto the testimony was circumstantial. Now it is direct.

Off came the shirt so painfully kept on!—It had to come; it did come off.

What was known before to every intelligent, and admitted by every honorable man since the Chicago I. W. W. convention, is now established by the “peaching” done by one of the criminals himself. Hitherto the testimony was circumstantial. Now it is direct.

Off came the shirt so painfully kept on!—It had to come; it did come off.

What was known before to every intelligent, and admitted by every honorable man since the Chicago I. W. W. convention, is now established by the “peaching” done by one of the criminals himself. Hitherto the testimony was circumstantial. Now it is direct.

# SEATTLE S. P. MEN

Rebel Against Corruption in Their Local Organization.

standing of the conditions against which we have so long been in revolt.

## SUPPRESSED FACTS.

THAT the stickers in the recent campaign were used that the "Seattle Socialist" could get into the State treasury.

THAT Titus did not dare publish "Down with High Rents, vote for me on my platform," until we smoked him out.

THAT Socialists who advocate "Down with High Rents," "Last Call to Get My Policies," "Stick Me to Any Old Thing," "My Platform Is All Mine, Vote for Me," may have been vaccinated for Socialism, but it did not take. The middle class virus of preacher and opportunist is too strong in them.

THAT the Party Press Fund of ten cents per month from each comrade is being turned over to the "Seattle Socialist," a privately owned paper which is used to control and run the party and destroy the usefulness of all comrades who will not sanction "Down with High Rent."

From the foregoing it can be seen that S. P. men themselves are proving some of the charges which the Socialist Labor Party recurrently brings against that S. P. organization. The corruption and sacrifice of Socialist principle which the Seattle S. P. men complain of are the inevitable consequence of the abandoning of revolutionary Socialist principle which the national organization, the Socialist party, is guilty of. The same charges of the Washington men can be brought against that organization in other localities.

There is only one political party in the United States that has a clean record both in principle and in practice: that is the Socialist Labor Party. It behoves the workers of the land to stand by the S. L. P. and hasten the day of emancipation.

## JOBS ARE MYTHS.

(Continued from page 1.)

Earl said that there were now in this city 150,000 men out of work and that a large number of these are being assisted by their families or friends. He said that the Bowery Mission bread line now averages about 2,000 men per night.

"Most of these men are willing to go to work if we can find places for them, and they are being sent out of the city to farms in the nearby States as fast as applications are made for them," said Earl. "Of course, we have applications for help that we cannot fill," he continued. "Some farmers write us for practical farm hands who must be able to do any kind of farm work. Now, on the bread line there are mechanics of all kinds, some clerks, some drug clerks, others who have never been outside of a city to work. Of course they cannot do the work offered them, so we are called down for offering help and then not furnishing it. The only thing we offer to do is to furnish help to farmers in the shape of men who are willing to make a try at any work given them. We have thousands of letters from farmers to whom we have sent help thanking us for having done so, but the continued 'knocking' of the bread line by certain charity workers on the lecture platform is hurting our work, for the farmers think we can only send them a lot of drunken, worthless men, which is not the case.

"During 1908 I wrote the Governor of every State in the Union; offering to supply help if he would send the addresses of farmers who wanted hands. From these letters I did not get a single reply showing that there was any great demand for farm hands."

## EDWIN MARKHAM'S THE MAN WITH THE HOE

IS A CONDENSED DESCRIPTION OF THE DEGRADATION OF THE PROLETARIAN, SYMBOLIZED IN AND INSPIRED BY JEAN FRANCOIS MILLET'S PAINTING OF THE HOMEMAN. ITS PATHOS CAN NOT HELP BUT APPEAL TO THE SOCIALIST.

We have but few on hand.

Illustrated  
20 CENTS PER COPY.  
Postage Prepaid.

N. Y. LABOR NEWS CO.,  
28 City Hall Place, New York.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

# WHAT MUST WE DO TO BE SAVED?

STUDY THE QUESTION OF SOCIALISM AND JOIN THE RANKS OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

By H. S. Carroll, Los Angeles, Cal.

individual master, the class in general, that has oppressed and degraded us, yet, on philosophic reflection, we must admit that they also are governed by economic and social environment. I hold no brief for the capitalist class.

But the truth—let us calmly recognize it, and act and think accordingly. Remove the incentive to evil and it will vanish like morning mists before the sun.

This, then, be your mood, your attitude, towards this burning question. Then you will avoid the pitfalls of irrational spite and puerile revenge into which the superficial "physical force" has so woefully fallen.

Material interests rule the world. When the interests of those who now hold sway over us are changed, then there will be "a new earth and a new heaven." If we workers would be saved, we must to work-right, manfully to change these evil conditions which hold us in their intolerable power.

We must "scorn delights and live laborious days" unto this end. This stern matter calls for wholesome, self-imposed discipline on our part. We must avoid mental indolence; avoid wasting our precious hours of scanty leisure in indulging inconsequential chatterboxes and scatter brains. Whilst wage slavery remains for us, and whilst we are strenuously fighting to wipe out the infamy, let us make the best out of our life, and guard against anything that tends to debauch us or dissipate our energies.

Therefore, try to awake, ye slaves of an industrial inferno; struggle to taste of the Tree of Knowledge, of the intellectual fruits in the luxurious Garden of Life. Strive, now strive, to resist, by might and main, the forces that make for your undoing.

Some day, that some blessed day, we shall have won our freedom. Look to it that "you shall be so equipped, mentally and physically, as to be numbered with the 'heaven-born band' that proclaims our Emancipation. 'Gird up your loins!' 'Quit ye like men, be strong!' are no meaningless sayings. Adown the years, from age to age, the virile of manhood have thus admonished us, bidding us to 'fix upon that course which is best.'

Why should I not preach? Too long have we been bamboozled by hireling pupiters, teaching us false economics, slave-engendering theories and "clotted bosh." Not the least of the task of the Socialist Labor Party is the inspiring of our class with a rational and worthy philosophy of life, even now while we are still in our chains. So, then, in order to answer our question, "What must we do to be saved?" we must first ascertain what it is we would be saved from.

Our investigation has shown that whosoever would be saved from ignorance, from "crime," from all those things that mar human life, he must FIRST be saved and freed from economic slavery, the first link in the chain of all our evils. And the way to such emancipation is unerringly pointed out by the Socialist Labor Party. But we who count it our privilege to be members of such an organization, are very small in numbers. We ourselves are not sufficient to accomplish our emancipation without the help, the actual assistance of that vast mass who "sit in darkness and in the valley of the shadow of death;" who are careless and indifferent, but whom, however, we urgently need for our purpose.

In that admirable little book, "Two Pages from Roman History," in the tenth canon of the Revolution, on page 86, we find these words: "The proletarian organization that means to be tributary to the large army of proletarian emancipation cannot too strenuously guard against aught that may tend to debauch its membership. It must be intent upon promoting the character and moral fibre of the mass."

Some of us who have been active in the Socialist Labor Party, and especially in the Industrial Workers of the World, have observed how low ideas, not only of the Movement, but of life itself, have been the undoing of many a fellow worker who otherwise would have been a host in himself for our cause. I have seen it and lamented it. There was a time when I, myself, was in the danger zone. But, happily, I pulled together in time.

Boris Reinstein has spoken to us lately in no uncertain voice, of slumdom and all that is implied thereby. It was an opportune lecture, showing that slumdom and all its habits of thought, together with its actions must be avoided by the industrial proletarian as he would avoid the pesti-

lence. I thank Reinstein for the timely hint.

Well, then, the question, "What must we do to be saved?" saved from economic servitude, primarily, can only be answered in this manner: So live our life every hour that we will always be in our full physical and mental vigor, capable to give our best energies of mind and body towards the Movement of which we are or ought to be a part; let the inspiring message of Socialism, that has in it all that is dear to us, all that is ennobling, grip our very being and dominate us; let us go onward and upward, accomplish our emancipation; set up for good and all the new regime, the Socialist Republic, and then we can continue our glorious human progression.

Come, take a hand in this redemption, all ye that are weary and heavy laden. Line up with us in the Socialist Labor Party and prepare to do battle for freedom. "Join all the stout of heart and clear of mind!"

"Ho! Genius. Ho! Honor, the torches are lighted,  
For wealth-buried manhood the search has begun,  
From the tombs of privation, new pilots invited,  
Shall turn the prow of this ship to the sun,  
A way for the willing, a door for the gifted,  
An era of honor to Labor we bring!"

## WORK OR BREAD

The unemployed of this city (San Francisco) who have reached the end of their resources, have appealed for assistance to the principal organized bodies here. We appealed to the churches in vain. We appealed to the unions, and have been told that they are supporting out-of-work members in their own ranks to the extent of their resources. We have appealed to the mayor, and have been told that the city officials could render no assistance because they were bound by the iron rule of the charter that made no provision for rendering assistance to citizens in case of great public distress.

Some day, that some blessed day, we shall have won our freedom. Look to it that "you shall be so equipped, mentally and physically, as to be numbered with the 'heaven-born band' that proclaims our Emancipation. 'Gird up your loins!' 'Quit ye like men, be strong!' are no meaningless sayings. Adown the years, from age to age, the virile of manhood have thus admonished us, bidding us to 'fix upon that course which is best.'

So the unemployed without means have no choice left but to beg, steal, or starve. There is a law against begging, unless it is done by organized beggars, like the Salvation Army and institutions of like character. Petty stealing and robbery by force will naturally increase in an environment where men who are willing to work cannot get work to do.

Society, as it is organized to-day, virtually declares war on the man out of work. Imagine the temptation that besets a man with a brave spirit, who has a wife and children that he loves, who, after earnestly seeking work in vain, finds himself in a position where he has a chance to steal and thus provide himself and loved ones with what they need. Imagine the difficulty the average "uplifter" would have to persuade that man that he was morally wrong.

Every organized force in society finds its interest opposed to an unemployed movement. For instance, here are the business men of the city displaying signs to the effect that "business is good." The bank reports are given with a loud flourish. The million club could doubtless give good reasons why more workingmen should come to San Francisco. Now, if the banks are full of money and the opportunity for paying investments is good, the unemployed of the city ask of the business men, "Why not put us to work first before you ask others to come here?"

The churches do not care to see an unemployed movement; it is a reflection upon them, because it shows that after all their preaching and praying, they have failed to teach to their followers, who own nearly all the wealth of the land, that it is wrong to allow people who are willing to work to starve in the midst of plenty.

The politicians and statesmen do not want to recognize an unemployed movement—it is a reflection on their management of our affairs. Surely, poor statesmanship has something to do with a condition like this—on one hand, the richest country; on the other, millions of unemployed.

The organized charities are naturally opposed to us, as a movement of this kind not only reflects on them, but, worse yet, diverts revenue from their coffers. So the unemployed are compelled to depend for support on that class of people who would rather do for the right than play a policy game—"Voice of Unemployed," San Francisco.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

## SET FOREST AFIRE TO GET JOBS PUTTING OUT FIRE.

Elizabethtown, N. Y., February 28—officials of the town of Lewis, Essex County, have adopted a plan designed to discourage arson in the Adirondacks. In an official communication to the Forest, Fish and Game Commission the Town-Auditor says:

"You are hereby notified that we have this day fixed the price for fighting fire at seventy-five cents per day. We have sifted this thing to the bottom and there is not a shadow of doubt but what the game law and the price per day paid our fire wardens and fire fighters has caused the destruction of every acre of forest timber in our town, including some of the finest timbered lots in the Adirondacks belonging to the State. Besides, it has brought a burden on our taxpayers that is well nigh unbearable."

"They therefore demand of us that we fix a price so small that there will be no incentive for setting fires to get a job, which they are positive has been done. If the game law and the fire law is not immediately repealed our beautiful Adirondack forests are doomed to destruction."

## SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 883 McAllister street.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading room at 317 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings. fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Wednesday and Sunday. Open every Hungarian educational meetings every

Headquarters Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets every alternate Sunday at 1366 Ontario avenue, at 3 P. M.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1414 Race street. General Committee meets every second and ninth.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 815 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—John Hossack, Secretary, 23 Fulton ave., Jersey City; Fred Gerold, Financial Secretary, 102 Waverly st., Jersey City, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois.—The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m. sharp, at Friedmann's Hall, s.e. corner Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women cordially invited.

Section Seattle, S. L. P. headquarters, free reading room and lecture hall, No. 2000 Second avenue. P. O. address, Box 1040.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Otto Olson, 310 7th ave., So. Minneapolis, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds a business meeting every second and fourth Sunday in the month at 10 a. m. at Federation Hall, cor. 3rd and Wabash streets.

## ADDRESS

To the

## Working Class

By the

## National Executive Committee

Of the

## Socialist Labor Party

A clear and concise exposition of the American Labor Movement of to-day. They are plain words addressed to plain people.

Price: Five Cents.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,  
28 City Hall Place, New York.

## Three Gems

OF

## Scientific Socialism

o o o

We have just received another edition of three of the leading books on Scientific Socialism.

Socialism, Utopian and Scientific

By Engels.

Paris Commune.

By Marx.

Wage, Labor and Capital—Free Trade

By Marx

o o o

CLOTH-BOUND, 50 CENTS.  
EACH  
POSTAGE PREPAID.

o o o

N. Y. LABOR NEWS CO.,  
28 City Hall Place, New York.

## MARX on MALLOCK

### Facts vs. Fiction

By DANIEL DE LEON.

A LECTURE THAT EFFECTIVELY KNOCKS OUT THE CAPITALIST CLAIM THAT THE PLUNDER THEY TAKE FROM LABOR IS THE REWARD OF THEIR "DIRECTING ABILITY."

PRICE: FIVE CENTS.  
25 Copies for \$1.00.

N. Y. LABOR NEWS CO.,  
28 City Hall Place, N. Y.

## FOR THE HOME

### A BEAUTIFUL PRINT

OF

## KARL MARX

Socialism's Foremost Exponent

Size 16x22 Inches.

PRICE: TEN CENTS.

N. Y. LABOR NEWS CO.,  
28 City Hall Place, New York.

## "The Socialist"

Official Organ of the Socialist Labor Party of Great Britain.

A Monthly Publication and the Only Periodical in the British Isles Espousing Revolutionary Working Class Politics and Industrial Unionism.

EVERY WAGE WORKER SHOULD READ IT.

# SIMPLY STUDIES in SOCIALISM

A BRIEF HISTORICAL AND EXPLANATORY OUTLINE.

By WM. H. CUSACK,  
Chicago Ill.

(Continued.)

## RWARD OF GENIUS.

It is often remarked that Socialism will not reward genius. This is one of those ridiculous conclusions which always spring from false premises. Those who hold such opinions usually don't know the first thing about Socialism. As a matter of fact, it is the present system which neglects its geniuses. Today it is a common thing to associate genius with a garret and poverty. Most of the greatest inventions are products of men who lived and died in poverty. Sixty-five per cent. of inventors die poor. Scheming lawyers and the capitalist class rob them of the fruits of their labors. The history of inventions proves this. The writer is acquainted with several people who have brought out a number of inventions and have been "skinned" out of them by schemers.

Socialism will be the only system of society that will encourage and reward its geniuses. The past has always neglected and fleeced genius. Lester F. Ward says: "The whole history of the world shows that those who have achieved have received no reward. The rewards of achievement have fallen to those who have achieved nothing."

In speaking of genius and its reward Louis Blanc said: "Genius should assert its legitimate empire, not by the amount of the tribute which it will levy on society, but by the greatness of the services which it will render." And Thomas Kirkup reminds us that "Socialism could not, even if it would, repay the genius of a Newton. Newton had his just recompense in the joy of 'recovering the laws' by which worlds are governed. Exceptional endowments fit development and a fitting reward in the exceptional services they render to society."

## DISAGREEABLE WORK.

It is asked by many "Who will do the dirty and disagreeable work under Socialism?" This question is usually accompanied with a smile, but we will take it seriously. Under Socialism there is no doubt but that the dirty and disagreeable work will be dealt with by machinery. When it became illegal to small boys up chimneys, a machine was invented for sweeping them. We see almost every day that some form of disagreeable and laborious work is eliminated, either by machinery or better methods. The water closet, sewer system, etc., have certainly done away with lots of disagreeable work.

Prof. Ely (Socialism and Social Reform) says in this connection: "It can hardly be questioned that under Socialism the inventive powers of men would be stimulated to provide machinery to do disagreeable work, and to render work now disagreeable as agreeable as possible. The inventive power of man now aims to increase the earnings of capital, and not chiefly to render the task of the toiler as light and pleasant as possible." Then he goes on to show that the reason machinery is not introduced to do this kind of work, is that labor is cheaper than machinery, and he sums up in these words:

"In proportion as you make men valuable, machinery does disagreeable work."

However, most of this kind of work could be made attractive by making the hours of labor much shorter than those in other pleasanter occupations.

It is fact that much of the work which is considered unpleasant, is so esteemed, because of the unsanitary conditions and long hours of toil which is now the rule. It seems that the more disagreeable an occupation is, the smaller the compensation, whereas it should be the opposite. Under better conditions it is quite likely that a strong vigorous man would just as soon do a little hard work as anything else, as it could be made healthful and pleasant, and the hours of labor could be reduced to a minimum.

When closely examined, most of these difficulties are found to be more apparent than real, and exist mainly in the imagination. It is quite reasonable to assume that with the advent of Socialism, snobbery will vanish, and all useful and necessary work will be honored, no matter how dirty it might be. Under the present conditions a man does not like to do dirty work because of the stigma which usually goes along with it. People to-day are so perverted with conventional notions that they consider it a disgrace to do such work no matter how useful it may be.

## SOCIALISM AND THE FAMILY.

The capitalist class, its press, and its keys, because they cannot defeat Socialism by rational argument, become

frantic and misrepresent and slander in a petty and disgusting manner. One of the favorite slanders they resort to is that "Socialism will break up the family." They are well aware of the fact that the family is a very delicate institution to meddle with, and hope that by slandering Socialism in this way they might cause people to look suspiciously at the Socialist movement. In answer to this charge Thomas Kirkup (Inquiry into Socialism) has the following to say:

"It is still by many believed that Socialism tends to subvert the family and the Christian ideal of marriage. Some of the leading Socialist writers have indeed enunciated theories at variance with these institutions. But it should be remembered that such opinions are not peculiar to Socialism, and that they have been most strenuously opposed within the Socialist schools. As a theory of economic organization we cannot see that Socialism can have any special teaching adverse to marriage and the family. On the contrary, it should tend to purify and elevate both by eliminating the mercenary element so common in the marriages of to-day by relieving the drudgery of women, both indoors and out of doors, and by abolishing prostitution—that vilest plague-spot of the existing society. Its effect should be to promote a more general form of nurture and education for both sexes, and to make woman the happy and cultured friend and companion of man, and especially so to organize society that marriage should be a life union of man and woman endowed with kindred aims and dispositions, and not, as it so often is, a calculated arrangement dictated by convenience, wealth, and social position, in which youth is wedded to decrepitude and beauty to capital. At present love, marriage and the family are too much perverted by the mercenary spirit which it is a chief aim of Socialism to repress. To what baneful extent the Christian family has been injured by the employment of women, especially married women, in factories and mines, we need not repeat here. The economic reforms and ethical tendencies of Socialism should directly and powerfully tend to remove the worst evils connected with the mutual life of men and women."

The Encyclopedia Britannica says in part that Socialism "enunciates no special doctrine on the relation of the sexes," and that "Socialists generally advocate the equality of the sexes and the emancipation of women; they object to the mercenary element so common in marriage; and they abhor prostitution as one of the worst and vilest of existing evils."

Prof. Ely (Socialism and Social Reform) says that "no Socialist has claimed that there is anything higher than the pure monogamic marriage of man and woman resting upon love." Again he writes: "Whatever view we take of the evolution of society, it would not seem to follow of necessity that Socialism would, if successful, do anything more than purify and elevate the family. The differences among Socialists in regard to the binding character of love, or after it has disappeared, are no greater than the differences among other men."

Herr Paul Gohre in his book, "Three Months in a Workshop," tells us that "instead of bewailing the obvious decline of the old Christian ideal of the family, and inveighing against Socialism, we ought rather to co-operate in putting an end, definitely and forever, to the economic causes of which the present situation is the inevitable result." In speaking of the degradation of the working-man's family he says: "I repeat that it is primarily a product of our present economic conditions."

In this book, Gohre clearly shows that the traditional form of the family no longer exists. He narrates the terrible plight of the worker's family under the present system.

On every hand we see evidences of the disintegration of the family. The "she-towns" of New England, and the "he-towns" in the mining districts show how the worker's family is torn asunder. In speaking of divorce it is well to note that according to government reports one marriage out of every twelve in the United States terminates in the divorce court. This report states that divorce is two and one-half times more common in this country than it was forty years ago. To prate about the family is like speaking of the dead. It is almost a thing of the past. Whenever modern capitalism exists, the family has become disintegrated. This is a result of the employment of mothers and children.

In concluding this chapter we might

add the following, taken from an address delivered before the World's Fair Labor Congress in Chicago by Mr. Ethelbert Stewart, on August 30th, 1893. He says:

"Everyone that has gone through the cotton mill towns of New England and the South has seen house after house locked up, and little faces peering out at the windows. The mother has gone to work in the mill and left her baby in the house. The father is working somewhere else, probably in another State. I submit that a family is pretty well disintegrated when this is its normal condition—the everyday life of the family. I have walked along rows of factory tenement houses, and found three out of five deserted by father, mother and all the children big enough to work while the babies are left to do the best they can."

Plainly, then, it is the present system which is breaking up the family. Socialism cannot be charged with the "sins" of capitalism.

## SOCIALISM AND RELIGION.

And they shall build houses and inhabit them: and they shall plant vineyards, and eat the fruit of them. They shall not build, and another inhabit; they shall not plant, and another eat.—Isaiah LXV, 21, 22.

The Encyclopedia Britannica states that "On religion as on marriage, Socialism has no special teaching." Again, it says: "the ethics of Socialism are closely akin to the ethics of Christianity, if not identical with them." This is the position taken by the Christian Socialists. However, it must be remembered that the term religion is altogether too flexible to be treated carelessly. The

saints of Socialism are close to the ethics of Christianity, if not identical with them. This is the position taken by the Christian Socialists. However, it must be remembered that the term religion is altogether too flexible to be treated carelessly. The

distinction between religion and communism is too great to be overlooked. Adherence to a creed or dogma is not necessarily a religious expression. Just because a person attends church, and pretends to believe everything that a preacher tells him about such things as Paradise, or Hades, and because he repeats long prayers, and goes through all the ceremonies of the average church, it isn't said that that makes him religious. This kind of religion is the most prolific source of hypocrisy and pretence.

However, communism is fast exposing itself, and the world is about to retire it to history. As Emerson tells us: "There will be a new church, founded on moral science."

Ingersoll said: "I belong to that great church that holds the world within its starlit aisles; that claims the great and good of every race and clime; that finds with joy the grain of gold in every creed, and floods with light, and love the germs of good in every soul." It would seem that Ingersoll was as religious as anyone could be. He certainly belonged to a fine church, much superior to the average church of dogmatism.

John Stuart Mill declares that "the world would be astonished if it knew how great a proportion of its brightest ornaments, of those most distinguished even in popular estimation for wisdom and virtue, are complete skeptics in religion."

Skepticism in religion is as old as the human race. It is a fact that the more intelligent and progressive a people become, the more "irreligious" they become, that is, in the church sense. The church has seen fit to dabble in politics, and the most orthodox never let an opportunity go by without slandering and maliciously misrepresenting Socialism and the Socialists. In such cases the Socialist is more than justified in striking back at the church, and I must say that it is very easy for anyone who has read history to strike back, and strike hard. Of course, when a Socialist does this the clergy never tire of howling about it, but they always forget how much they have unjustly denounced Socialism.

The Christian church has been prating about universal brotherhood for nineteen hundred years, and has opposed every movement that aimed at bringing about this very ideal. The history of the church is sufficient to convict it of insincerity.

In closing this chapter, we might say with Arthur Morrow Lewis, who says in part: "We now feel at liberty to ask the church, what it has meant by this two thousand years of cant about the brotherhood of man. What a slim mouse your mountain has brought forth after all these centuries of labor. Nay, gentlemen, you are not in earnest. You have forgotten your mission, if you ever had one. The world is weary of your pretenses. It no longer fears your fulminations. You have had your chance, and you have always brought ridicule upon the best there is in your faith, and now progress requests you to step aside, and give room to earnest men and sincere women, who really believe in, and labor to realize that doctrine of human brotherhood which you have preached so long in sniffing tones, and which in your hearts you have always

# METAL POLISHING

## A DEADLY TRADE THAT THOUSANDS OF MEN DIE AT.

Every Breath They Draw While at Work Is Filled with Millions of Particles of Metallic Dust, Which Clog the Lungs and Ruin the Constitution—Buffing No Better.

We had known that there was something the matter. The moment we got over our wheels in the mornings and the wheels got to turning at the rate of 2,000 revolutions per minute—toward us—the fine dust of abrasive from the wheel and metal from the article we were holding against it began to spout in our faces. Every breath we drew in was filled with millions of particles, and by the end of a ten-hour day we were in a bad way.

Men could not stand steady to work at the business. They would work a week and then lie idle for a week. Breathing dust all day long gave them an oppressed, stifled feeling and splitting headache, with thirst, and they drank a good deal.

Everybody knew that there was a great deal of discomfort attached to the business, but no one knew that it was equivalent to slow suicide till the investigation of which I have spoken.

When the results of that were made known and realized there were many who thought that the business should be stopped altogether. It seemed brutal and uncivilized to allow it to go on attracting boys in, only to strangle and slaughter them before they even reached middle age.

Practically, in polishing, every article is different and needs different treatment. The workman must study before he begins just how he is going to do each job; what wheels he is to use, etc., and how he is going to get at different corners.

In polishing the baser metals—iron, brass, copper, etc.—the principal abrasive used is emery, which comes in many different degrees of fineness, some as coarse as granulated sugar and some as fine as flour, called "flour emery." It is very black, sharp, hard.

When a man stands over one of these injury wheels holding an article to be polished, the particles flying up from wheel and metal are red hot on account of the great speed of the wheel and the severe friction. These particles burn their way into the flesh of the operator, perhaps in the lung, perhaps in the face. Each splinter sticks till a little festering sore forms around it, when it becomes dislodged and falls out. The metal polisher may be recognized on the street by his pimpled face, caused by these particles. The pimples look bad and cause some discomfort, but the real damage is done by the red-hot splinters that enter the lungs. I believe that the most deadly metals are brass and copper. I never worked on them, but the results of my investigations prove that this is so, and when one considers that after being a metal polisher for years a man's lungs and digestive system are lined with brass and copper, it is easy to be sure that considerable verdigris must form.

Some of these men working on the baser metals have their stomachs washed out, and the washings show the terrible conditions that might reasonably be expected. As a result such men never return to the work.

It might be imagined that the men working on the baser metals would receive more pay than those employed on gold and silver, where the effect on the health is not so bad; but this is not the case. They earn only from \$2.50 to \$3 per day, while those handling gold and silver earn from \$2.75 to \$3.50 per day.

The buffing process is practically all the same, no matter what the metals. The buffs are woolen cloths sewn together in the shape of a wheel. Tripoli

desisted."

## PRIVATE OWNERSHIP.

Another "argument" against Socialism is that it would abolish all private property. This is proved false when we recognize the fact that Socialism only demands that the means and machinery of production and distribution, etc., shall be owned and administered in common. No one cares to have a common ownership of tooth-brushes, or clothing, or anything that is necessarily private. Private ownership of tooth-brushes could not be used as a means of labor exploitation. Socialism will socialize only those things upon which the people in common depend. Just because the Post Office is collectively owned, the people have not abandoned private ownership of letters and other matters sent by mail. Socialism will abolish private property in so far as it enables one to gather an income through the toil of others without personal exertion.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

(To Be Continued.)

# Extraordinary Offer!

## HOW TO OWN A SMALL LIBRARY OF CLOTH-BOUND BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS AT NO EXPENSE TO YOURSELF.

Comrades "Come Again" and A. Peilerio, of Panama, have placed at our disposal a fund to help spread Socialist literature throughout the country. The fund not being large enough to supply every person with literature FREE, we attach this little string.

### Send Us \$1.00

for a NEW subscriber to the Weekly People, and we will mail either to you or to any other address one of the following offers:

Regular Price	Special Price
\$1.00	

Weekly People, one year	\$1.00
One cloth-bound book, either Wage, Labor and Capital, Marx; Paris Commune, Marx; or Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, Engels.....	.50

\$1.00
--------

Weekly People, one year	\$1.00
-------------------------	--------

Paris Commune, Lissagaray.....	.50
--------------------------------	-----

\$1.00
--------

Weekly People, one year	\$1.00
-------------------------	--------

The 10 following 5-cent pamphlets:
------------------------------------

The Working Class,	
The Capitalist Class,	
The Class Struggle,	
Preamble of I. W. W.	
Foundation of the Labor Movement,	.50
Anti-Patriotism,	
Socialist Unity,	
What Means This Strike?	
Reform or Revolution,	
Woman and the Socialist Movement..	\$1.50

\$1.00
--------

Weekly People, one year	\$1.00
-------------------------	--------

The three following:
----------------------

Two Pages from Roman History.....	.15
Communist Manifesto, Marx.....	.10
Flashlights of Amsterdam Congress.....	.25

\$1.00
--------

Two NEW yearly subscribers to Weekly People..	\$2.00
---	--------

Proceedings of First I. W. W. Convention, cloth..	.75
---	-----

\$3.00	\$2.00
--------	--------

This offer will last as long as the fund lasts. If you are slow in taking advantage you will get left. Remember that only new subscribers will be considered. No commission allowed agents on this offer.

## A \$2.00 BARGAIN

Two NEW
---------

## WEEKLY PEOPLE

28 City Hall Place, New York.  
P. O. Box 1516. Tel. 120 New York.  
Published every Saturday by the  
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY  
Paul Augustine, National Secretary.  
Frederick W. Bell, National Treasurer.

Entered as second-class matter at the  
New York Post Office, July 13, 1900.  
Owing to the limitations of this office,  
communications are not able to keep copy  
of their articles, and not to expect them to  
be returned. Consequently, no stamps  
should be sent for return.

## SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1893	21,157
In 1894	36,564
In 1900	74,101
In 1904	84,172
In 1908	14,237

Subscription Rates: One year, \$1.00;  
six months, 50¢; three months, 25¢.

All communications for the Weekly People, whether for editorial or business departments, must be addressed to "The Weekly People," P. O. Box 1516, New York City.

Subscribers should watch the labels on their papers, and renew promptly in order not to miss any copies.

Subscribers will begin to get the paper regularly in two weeks from the date when their subscriptions are sent in.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1909.

The multitude which does not reduce itself to unity is confusion; the unity which does not depend upon the multitude is tyranny. —PASCAL.

## TWO PICTURES.

James Wilson, charged with larceny in this city, pleaded guilty, and being sentenced to five years in Sing Sing, heaved a sigh of piteous and profound relief accompanied with words of thanks to the Assistant District Attorney.

"What are you so grateful to me for?" asked the prosecuting officer.

"Just for assisting me to go somewhere where I shall be taken care of. I am an unfortunate man. I committed burglary before this. Served out my term, I then tried to be honest. I tried to get employment. But my record always came up before me, and I could no ways earn my living."

Now turn to this other picture.

The New York Central is convicted of rebating and fined \$120,000. The Standard Oil Company is on trial in Chicago for the same offence, and the United States District Attorney broadly intimates that the fine upon the inevitable conviction will be \$720,000.

Rebating is a crime. It is in the nature of blackmail, extortion and persecution combined. It is a fraud committed against the life of competing concerns. It may be compared to arson, in that it virtually burns down the business of the non-favored firm. The criminal character of rebating may be judged from the circumstance of its being legislated against. It is many crimes in one.

Now, then, did the New York Central grandees lose cast because of their conviction? Or are the Standard Oil Princes in danger of any such affliction? Not in the least. Admired before conviction, they continue and will continue to be admired afterwards. Their offence is heinous. Yet will it never "come up before them" to interfere with their living, or their social standing. Quite otherwise, and to the contrary.

Compare the two pictures—the petty criminal and the big one. What moral does capitalist society preach through the fate of the two?

It preaches the promise of immunity to him who brigandizes on a large scale. It thereby sets a premium upon brigandage of first magnitude.

It preaches still another moral—DOWN WITH CAPITALIST SOCIETY."

## SUFFRAGE IN LUCK.

Mrs. Philip Snowden only hinted at a great truth when she declared about a month ago that she welcomed the activity of the women who opposed the suffrage movement. She welcomed them because they really added fresh impulse to her cause. Those who read the report of the February 24 hearing at Albany, where the women "antis" appeared in strength to oppose the demand of woman for the suffrage, must have felt that the "Antis" have, indeed, a mission to perform—the mission of shaking up the men to the realization of the fact that they must be up and doing and hasten to the intellectual salvation of womankind.

Burned down to their essence the speeches of the "Antis" amounted to this, "Lo and behold the pitiful mental state to which 'conservatism' has brought us. For pity's sake give no ear to us, but yield to our sisters who demand the suffrage for us all."

If any there be who think this is an exaggerated statement their attention is politely called to this clinching argument in the speech of the "Anti," Miss Mary Dean Adams, Investigator for the New State Commission of Immigration. The lady said:

"A few weeks ago I asked a man

who is a naturalized alien and active labor organizer what effect he thought suffrage would have on his country-women. He laughed. 'Ha! Ha!' said he. 'Why, she would sell her vote for a pound of macaroni!'

And the lady was not ashamed of herself, nor were the other "Antis" who fetched her along. This sort of thing they took for argument, and were proud of their joint achievement.

The suffragettes are in luck. Their foes are convicting themselves out of their own mouths. "All the more are they in need of freedom!" was the exclamation with which the in these days oft quoted Lincoln met the objection that the Negroes did not want freedom. The spectacle of Miss Mary Dean Adams uttering with the approval of her fellow "Antis" so baroque an argument as the one she got off at the Albany hearing is proof positive that "disastrous to woman's womanliness" as the ballot may be, anti-ballot has left nothing worth saving—with the "Antis."

## THE INTERNATIONAL TRICK.

The British "Amalgamated Engineers' Monthly Journal" for February contains this notice:

"The crimes of the poor, as all the world knows, are endless, but the principal ones are drunkenness and lack of thrift. These are complaints always heard when the unemployed dare to raise their voices in mournful chorus for work. But when Socialism protests that the poverty of the millions is brought about by the extravagance and predatory habits of the few, we are confronted with the fact that, according to latest returns, 31,703,617 inhabitants of these favored isles own as members of building societies, Trade Unions, friendly and co-operative societies, Post Office, trustee, and other saving banks, no less a sum than £426,800,890 at which the man in the street ejaculates 'Prodigious.' This bluntly is a variation of the confidence trick played on the workers by the shirkers and recently exposed by Mr. Chiozza Money, M. P. A level-headed analysis works out as follows, 'The total wealth of the United Kingdom is £12,000,000,000 owned by 44 millions. But the sub-division works out as follows, £3,000,000 own £450,000,000, and 11,000,000 own £1,550,000,000 or to put it in another way the manual workers of this country own £13 per head of its wealth while the middle and upper classes own £1,050 per head.' The confidence trick is only safe when it is played on the grand scale."

Substitute the £ marks with \$-marks; substitute the figures of population in Great Britain with those in America; substitute the British amount of wealth with the American;—in short make the obvious adaptation, and the facts and reasoning will apply here as there, and elsewhere.

Capitalism being international, its confidence trick knows no nation, race or country.

## A WORD FOR TAMMANY.

The bugaboo cry of "Tammany!" has already gone up from the camp of the "anti-Tammany forces," that is, from the camp of the "Respectability." The cry arrived on schedule time. This year a Majority election is due. Before summer is over the cry will be in full blast.

What does it mean?

What Tammany is, that is to say, what is the Tammany standard of political conduct, nobody need be told. Waste, graft, inefficiency, "pull," in short robbery, legalized and otherwise, these are features of Tammany. They are hereditary features. But, after all this is said, the essence of Tammany is yet untouched; it is a feature concerning which the anti-Tammany "Respectability" are suspiciously silent—silent in their public declamations; surely quite loquacious in their private and confidential talks among themselves.

What feature may that be?

Tammany is essentially Tweed. That, in turn, brings up the question, what was the essence of Tweed?

To those who look upon Tweed merely as a more or less Napoleonic plunderer the moral lesson, taught by Tweed, is lost.

Tweed was the idol of the populace. He was no skinflint of a curmudgeon. He was a liberal "giver to the poor." Capitalist society produces two distinct types of plunderers—one the stony-hearted plunderer, who plunders in order to hoard; the other the tender-hearted plunderer, who plunders to enjoy liberally. The former is a miser; the latter generous. Both are products of that "social science" whose motto is "Do others, or you will be done by them."

Taught that there is no way of "getting there" except by capitalist exploitation the pupils of capitalism start in to plunder, each according to his particular capacity. Some become door-mat thieves, others highway robbers, so to speak. The latter divide into two categories—the Tweeds and the Respectables. The point

of separation lies in their geniality, or lack of geniality.

The genial ones become Tweeds. Their geniality determines their methods or tools, consequently also their conduct. They gather the disinherited around their standard, organize them, drill them, lead them, plunder wholesale, and return or divide bountifully with their cohorts.

This is the secret of the silence observed by the Respectables upon the essence of Tammany or Tweed.

It must be admitted, if the political economy that the Respectables preach, and that both they and Tammany stand upon, be correct, Tammany has the better cause. Capitalist economics being Presbyterian in the sense that it holds wealth, like grace, is for the few, pinching poverty, like hell fire, is for the many, then, "grab who grab can and how he can" is legitimate. If length of possession cures the original flaw in the moral title of the Respectables, then there can be no inherent immorality in to-day's plunder by Tammany. Time runs for Tammany as for the Respectables. The present flaw in the former's title will heal, exactly as time is supposed by the Respectables to have healed the flaw in their own title.

All honor to Tammany—from capitalistic premises!

Capitalist premises being conceded, fools are the masses who would raise the Respectable upon their shields. The only sensible thing to do is to boost up Tammany—and then put out hats for a shower of coin, such as Tweed regularly and bountifully bestowed upon the poor "whom he always had with him."

## STANDARD OIL METHODS IN THE MILITIA.

Henry H. Rogers, Jr., son of the oil magnate, being charged with using "Standard Oil methods" to force or purchase his election to the Lieutenant-Colonelship of his militia regiment, the Sixty-ninth of this city, certain other militiamen are reported to be "stirred," and to have asserted that "the esprit de corps of the National Guard in this city is assailed by influences which have no business meddling with the affairs of the militia."

If honest, these militiamen are mistaken. Granted the right of private ownership in the tools of production, these influences have every business to meddle with the militia's affairs. That is just what they should do.

The state militia, or so-called National Guard, had its origin at a time when property holders, or prospective property-holders, joined the organization for the purpose of combiningly protecting their own property. That was in the early days of the country, when everyone either owned his home and piece of land, or his shop—his means of living, or hoped to soon.

To-day the complexion of things has changed. The property-holding class having shrunk to an ever pettier and pettier percentage of the population, the militia is now mainly made up of utterly propertiless men, who join for the privilege of protecting the property of others. From a league for mutual defense, the militia has now become a purely variorious affair—he who hath not, fighting the battles of him who hath.

From an organization of freemen, banded together to protect hearth and home, it has now become a drove of slaves, shouldering arms to protect the dividends of their masters.

What more fitting, then, than for the masters whose dividends are to be sheltered behind the bayonet-hedge, to "meddle in the affairs of the militia"? If the body is to shoot down its brothers in the interests of those above, must it not be officered from above? And may not these officers buy and sell their commissions as they buy and sell everything else, in business and social life?

Once the right to own the means whereby a people must live is granted to a numerically insignificant fraction of the population, that insignificant fraction cannot logically be denied the right to bolster its power in any way it may see fit. Not the least of these is the trafficking in, and debauching of, military offices.

One day in the week—Sundays or Saturdays, according as they may be Gentile or Jew, and only a few hours on such Saturdays and Sundays—our ruling class, in Church or Synagogue assembled, mumble and render external homage to the moral principle of aiding the afflicted. At all other days and hours these genty live up to the principle: "Another's affliction is your opportunity." Whatever the texts of this week's Sabbath sermons, the text actually hugged to the heart of the prayerful rulers is taken from the financial reports, to wit: "The meager stock of wheat in the whole world's granaries, and the persistent mutterings of war in the grain-growing Balkan States have caused wheat to rise to the spectacular height of \$1.26 per bushel," to which the prayerful rulers respond with religious unction: "Oh, Lord! keep up the dearth, and promote the war."

Boiled down to their essence the speeches of the "Antis" amounted to this, "Lo and behold the pitiful mental state to which 'conservatism' has brought us. For pity's sake give no ear to us, but yield to our sisters who demand the suffrage for us all."

If any there be who think this is an exaggerated statement their attention is politely called to this clinching argument in the speech of the "Anti," Miss Mary Dean Adams, Investigator for the New State Commission of Immigration. The lady said:

"A few weeks ago I asked a man

## UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS

## AUSTRALIAN UNIONISM AND "LA BOR" POLITICS—A LITTLE MORE MUDDLED THAN IN AMERICA.

By R. Mackenzie, Sydney, New South Wales.

Recent disturbances in different parts of Australia have given a good opportunity to study the trade union movement in a wider perspective, allowing, therefore, a larger field of observation and criticism. The pure and simple unions are identical to the American type in their structure, character and methods of warfare in resisting the encroachments of the capitalist class, plus the fact that many are affiliated with the Political Labor League, a political organization which received its birth through the defeat of the maritime workers in the great strike of 1890. The Political Labor League, being the political expression of the trade unions, the one hangs on the other. This fact was very prominent in the recent disastrous strikes.

One is struck with the fact that the workers take a great interest in politics, the least detail of the previous night's sitting in the State Legislature being the absorbing conversation in the workmen's trains in the morning. This is because of their admiration for the "Labor" members and the fact that the union coming out in sympathy, especially in the recent disastrous strikes.

The Shearers' Union is said to be the largest in Australia, embracing the whole continent within its ranks, but there are separate miners' unions in the separate states and even in the same state which results, of course, in the usual organized scaberry. The average pure and simple, having no greater ambition than a steady job, sectional strikers in the mining industry give them the opportunity to quote the adage, "It's an ill wind that blows good."

The miners in the Newcastle district are organized in the Colliery Employers' Federation. This organization does not include engineers or firemen, who are organized in the Shire Drivers' Union. The wheeler boys are unorganized, yet are the best organized, paradoxical though this may seem, for though they lack a concrete organization, they instinctively act by the principle that "An injury to one is an injury to all," striking immediately one of their number to injure the boss.

Recently an increase of twelve cents per day was granted by the Industrial Court to the conductors and motormen, but the strike leaders have all been victimized and thrown to the wolves.

## "Rifle Diet" Not Known.

The panic in America affected the mines here. Owing to the drop in price of silver and lead the mine owners intend to seize the chance as an excuse to force a reduction of wages. Recently a carload of policemen were sent to Broken Hill to "maintain law and order," though telegrams were received from the Chamber of Commerce and Broken Hill Town Council that the presence of extra police was unnecessary and would only create resentment. Information also leaked out that arms and ammunition had been secretly sent to Broken Hill. Thus the workers at Broken Hill will get the "rifle diet" so dear to the hearts of the mine owners of Colorado.

The principles of the I. W. W. seemed to have taken hold there, as the unions had combined for the purpose of better fighting the mine owners, all negotiations taking place with delegates from all unions represented in Broken Hill. But whatever revolutionary spark was smouldering at the Hill has been temporarily quenched by the referendum vote, the decision being in favor of registering under the Federal Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

In the smelting industry the largest plant is owned by G. and E. Harkins in Lithgow, a town in the Blue Mountains of New South Wales. This company attempted to force a reduction of wages until a bonus was given by the Government for production of iron, but the workers refused and the plant was closed down. A howl went up from the press about the "foolhardiness" of the workers in refusing to accept a reduction, it saying "that a half is better than no bread." Though the Premier of N. S. W. has since boasted that "the law was only in force one month when he took action against an employer," no prosecution has yet taken place and Hoskins has gone scot-free.

## "Labor" Members Seek Cover.

The Rock Choppers and Sewer Miners' Union declared a strike against one of their members who had been fined \$5 by the union for using rock-a-rock, an explosive dangerous to the health of the rock choppers. He refused to pay the fine, and 500 men struck. The officers were arraigned before Judge Heydon and the secretary was fined \$150 or six months in jail; the president, \$200 or two months in jail; the recording secretary, \$150 or six weeks, and one member of the executive, \$150 or six weeks in jail.

Then the rumpus began. The Industrial Disputes Act had been condemned by the Sydney Trades and Labor Council, and resolutions carried instructing unions to ignore it. Still preference was shown for the Arbitration Act, now annulled, which contained the same penal clause for striking. Then the "Labor" members of the Legislature performed all kinds of parliamentary circus tricks to draw attention away from the fact that they had voted for that Act and all its provisions and were responsible for its place on the statute books.

## Misleading S. P. Press.

Many of the brain-muddling papers which advocate "Socialism" in America, prate about the wonderful benefits derived from "Labor" representation in Parliament in Australia. "Willeshire's Magazine" especially rants about "Government ownership is a logical step to Socialism," but under Government ownership of street cars in Australia the workers have no more say in the management of the transportation than the workers in a corporation in America. In fact here the men are prevented from being active in any political organization. Transgression of this rule lands them on the outside. Therefore the "Appeal to Reason" and the "Social Democratic Herald" talk utter rot when they talk about "Labor's power in Australia."

Great indeed is Labor's power in Australia. Out-of-works are on every hand, the economic standard of the workers sinks lower and lower, child labor and prostitution is on the increase, "Conciliation Acts" don't concern—such are the conditions that exist.

Take heed, ye workers of America. Government ownership is Capitalism; Municipal ownership is Capitalism; neither is a necessary step to Socialism. The necessary steps to Socialism are revolutionary political and economic organization. Wherever the Arm and Hammer of the fighting Socialist Labor Party is swung, utopian schemes are smashed with irresistible logic. Any other tactics than those of the S. L. P. will land the proletarian movement in the bog of reform and reaction.

## FOUR THOUSAND MINERS KILLED.

Washington, February 27.—Mine disasters and the necessity of discovering some method of preventing them has been this week a subject of debate in the House of Representatives. Douglass of Ohio wanted to increase the appropriation for continuing the investigation

# CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

## NOW BREAKING THROUGH IN WYOMING.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I hope you will excuse a Socialist party member for taking this liberty, but I am becoming more and more interested and pleased with the principles of the Socialist Labor Party. I must admit that the Socialist Labor Party stands on firmer ground than the Socialist party, which is becoming more of a bourgeois party than anything else of late. I have quite a number of S. L. P. books and pamphlets and also the Weekly People to which I am now subscribing and which were furnished to me by an S. L. P. man, and also have debated with S. L. P. men and have always been defeated; but I consider the defeat a victory for me, because it has opened my eyes on a good many points which were heretofore obscure to me.

The history of the birth of the Socialist party is not yet quite clear to me, and the Moseses of that party are very shy about information of that kind. I would like to get more light on that subject. If not too much to ask, kindly inform me, for the S. P. privately-owned press give so many different views, that I can't get a clear idea on that point.

I also wish to inform you that a Local of the I. W. W. was formed here a month ago and promises to be a winner. We owe thanks to the couple of S. L. P. men for the good work they did to help the young organization.

Louis Moreau.

Cheyenne, Wyo., February 13.

[Such a dig as the above into the ribs of the "animiles" is of a nature to set into renewed agitation the pens of the bureaus of gutter-snipes within, or in the suburbs of the S. P., who will now hasten, by means of "private and confidential" epistles to our correspondent, to ascertain whether he is a fit receptacle for the nasty product that their envious backbiting factory turns out.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

## A STERLING LETTER, AND ITS LESSON.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—

"Mr. \_\_\_\_\_,

Dear Sir:—In behalf of the trustees of the Belleville Free Public Library, I desire to thank you for the set of Sue books received through Mr. Raymond Van Kirk. We believe they will prove a valuable addition to our Library, not only for their literary merit, but also as a means of education. In fact, the books have had a large circulation even now, through the book committee, before reaching the shelves.

"Yours truly,

"James Gibson, Secretary,  
Belleville, N. J., Jan. 21."

This letter I received a few days ago, and speaks for itself. If the comrades or Party Sections would utilize it, there is a great chance for the spread of the solid education of Eugene Sue's masterly series, by placing them, by gift, if not by sale, on the shelves of the public libraries now springing up in every town district. Why not take advantage of the opportunity?

A. C.

New York, Feb. 10.

## A CARD FROM PRESTON AND SMITH

To the Editor of the Daily and Weekly People, Dear Comrade:—It having come to our knowledge that unauthorized parties representing themselves as having charge of the Smith-Preston Defense, and the fund raised for that defense, have been and are collecting and receiving donations under the pretense of applying them to that defense, we ask you to publish this letter.

These parties have failed up to the present to render an accounting to the General Officers of the Western Federation of Miners, who have entire and complete charge of our defense and the defense fund.

These parties have in no wise received our consent or sanction in their actions. We wish to warn all those who may be disposed to donate something to our defense that the only persons authorized to receive such donations are the Secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, Ernest Mills, 604-607 Railroad Building, Denver, Colo., and such agents as are appointed by the General Officers of the W. F. of M. Any others attempting to collect such donations may be considered frauds.

We take this opportunity to ex-

press our gratitude and appreciation in so far as language may express our feelings to all our comrades, brothers and friends for the generous consideration and loyal support they have rendered us in our time of trial. We have suffered several unavoidable reverses, but feel hopeful and confident that the able efforts made in our behalf will prove effective. Our comrades, friends, and brothers have shown a confidence in us and a belief in our innocence that gives us much comfort and consolation and we thank you.



Hoping that we may prove worthy of the confidence placed in us, and the support given us, we remain, yours for freedom,  
Joseph W. Smith,  
M. R. Preston.

## LEARNING TO APPRECIATE THE S. L. P.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The S. L. P. men of this section of the country recently had an inspiring experience. They had been invited by some S. P. friends to attend an S. P. meeting, the desire being to know something of unity of the two parties. The S. L. P. men accepted the invitation. At the close of the business proceedings, the S. P. chairman called upon Ch. Larson to take the floor and express his views.

Larson seized the opportunity and made a comprehensive talk. He started with the early German movement, and traced developments step by step up to the present time. He astonished his audience when he dwelt upon the radical differences between the Socialist party and the Socialist Labor Party, for those present had only been accustomed to hearing one side of the case treated, the S. P. side, of course. They got their information from the "Appeal to Reason," "Call," and the "Chicago Daily," all of which papers find space for "skin them alive" advertisements, but never mentioned anything of the Industrial Workers of the World.

The speaker caused some criticism by attacking the methods of S. P. papers. He showed, however, that the S. P. membership had no say in the management of the press, whereas the S. L. P. could point to a party-owned journal, and one which turned out the clearest articles on the question of Socialism.

J. A. Ayres also spoke. He made a good talk, and praised the grand "old S. L. P." which stood by the Marxian motto, "Workingmen of All Countries, Unite." Ayres showed the fallacy of craft unionism, and he scored a straight point when he quoted a passage from the New York "Call." He referred to the "Call's" account of the dinner where Warren S. Stone told the assembled capitalists that all that stood between them and Communism was the pure and simple unions. Our comrade pointed out that this admission by Stone was cause sufficient to discredit the craft unions, and it reflected upon that S. P. which upheld those organizations. These remarks all went home, and produced no little clarification. The S. P. men here are realizing that we of the S. L. P. occupy a strong, yes, an impregnable position.

J. W. A.  
Juniata, Pa., February 11.

## WORKERS NOT REGARDED AS "THE PEOPLE"

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I lately came across an article on "The People," written years ago by the English essayist, Wm. Hazlitt. Hazlitt seems to draw the line between royalty and the rest of humanity, and insists that those not royal are the "people." This probably fairly illustrates the feeling in England at the time Hazlitt wrote, but the writer is as badly muddled as Bryan or Roosevelt, and, like these, either ignorantly or intentionally fails to make himself clear.

I want to tell a little story to illustrate this point, which should make it so clear that no one need get mixed up on this matter. Once, in the summer of 1900, I camped in sight of the Pacific Ocean, so near as almost to be able to hear the breakers—with a man who had come out from Maine to buy timber. He was a bright fellow, about 45, and said that he was a merchant in a factory town where there were two or three big shoe factories, having several thousand employees. In speaking of conditions in his state at that time he said, "The people are very prosperous. They are buying pianos and organs, and sending their children to college, and getting along very nicely." I asked him how they could do this when the average wages in those

factories was less than \$400 per year? Not the answer, which came quick and sure: "Oh, Hell, you can't count them as people."

This lets a lot of light on the question.

When Roosevelt talks about the "people," he means the class to which he belongs, wealth inherited, position in society assured, etc.

When Sam Lawson says "people," he appeals to those who have means to speculate in stock.

When Bryan says "people," he means, more than anything else, the middle class of which he is the self-appointed leader.

All of these, if they should happen to be off their guard, would make the same break as did my friend from Maine.

Here is where the fakirs slip the cut, and lots of sentimental idealistic fellows get sidetracked on reforms that are to benefit the "people."

Nothing that is good for the "people" is good for the laboring class, for the prosperity of the "people" is the difference between what we produce and what we get. Any change that would give us more of the product of our labor than we now get would be bad for the "people" and they would instinctively oppose it.

F. H. Conant.  
Auburn, Wash., February 15.

## RESENT THESE INSULTS!

To the Daily and Weekly People:—An item in the Los Angeles Times of February 15, reads: "There is another influx of hobos, and the police are kept busy ridding the town of undesirable citizens. The word has been passed along that Redlands is without a jail. Hence the sudden rush. The industrial wood yard, recently opened by the Associated Charities, is proving a convenient place to keep tramps. Meanwhile the city jail is being rushed to completion as fast as possible." Tacked on to this piece of news is the further information that "the town is now well filled with tourists from the North and East, and every train adds to the number."

Now, I know Redlands. I worked there picking oranges in the early part of last year, and afterwards in a jam factory for several months. I know the personnel of the workers who flock to Redlands during the orange season. There may be a few "weary willies," as the paper calls them, among these men, but the majority of the men are hard-working, sober and industrious. The orange season is now on, and these men are gathered there to pluck the golden fruit for the benefit of the idle master class and the non-producing, worthless, surplus-value-squandering tourists. These tourists revel in the gorgeous Casa Loma Hotel, whilst the producing wage-slaves live in tumble-down shacks or camp in the open until they have a chance to make a little money. There have been heavy rains of late, and this prevents picking. But the men stay around there waiting patiently for better weather and with the hope of being successful in getting jobs. This is the real state of affairs there. Yet the insulting statement, that these workingmen come to Redlands because it has no jail, and that they can loaf there better, is published by the local press.

According to the report of John Reichert, secretary of the Cigarmakers' Union, the consumption of the union made cigar is on the decrease. The records of secretary Reichert show that for several years the average number of labels disposed of has been about 40,000 a month, or approximately 500,000 a year. During the year 1908 there was a decrease in the number of labels amounting to 50,000, or in other words a decrease of 50,000 boxes of cigars. As each label represents a box containing fifty cigars it means that there were 2,500,000 fewer union made cigars smoked in 1908 than in the year before in this city of Milwaukee.

The decline in trade in the union made cigar must be attributed to the fact that numerous trust stores are springing up all over town.

Mr. Victor L. Berger has returned from Boston, where he has debated "Scientific Socialism with some college professors." This news item was given out in several local papers. We hope that the eastern folks got wiser since the Milwaukee apostle left. We know there are few to impart knowledge of "scientific Socialism" equal to the gentleman in question. The S. P. organization here bears witness to the fact and proves it!

H. B.  
Milwaukee, Wis., February 15.

## HUSTLING ON LITERATURE AND PARTY PRESS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find money order for six dollars as payment on bundle orders of Weekly People. Comrade Roth and I held an open air meeting last Sunday night selling thirteen books, and twenty papers. We are very busy just now preparing the way for Gillhaus; halls are being engaged and all arrangements attended to so that when he arrives in the city on March 6th everything will be in shipshape for him during his stay.

Our Commune Festival is taking up the rest of our time, same will be held in Workman's Hall on March 14th, and we are in hopes of making it a success, including Gillhaus' meeting.

Chas. Pierson.  
Chicago, Ill., February 23.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

them in." He draws his main support here from the Austrians and the Italians; he succeeded in taking in sixty or seventy of the Austrians about two weeks ago, and promised them a job. They got no jobs after paying him their dollars, and now they are kicking like steers. If you know of an Austrian paper that teaches the straight goods of the S. L. P. let us know of it, also an Italian paper of the same character, and we will soon put J. H. Walsh and his individual expropriating business down and out.

Harry Austin.  
Spokane, Wash., February 3.

## WISCONSIN NOTES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Things are humming nowadays in the political world in the Badger State. The legislature is still in a deadlock over the vote on the United States Senator. Mr. Stephenson, better known as "Uncle Ike," the present United States Senator, is again the candidate for the same office, but it looks as if it would take a great deal of political engineering to land him again in his seat.

Stephenson has extensive lumber interests in northern Wisconsin and elsewhere. His election expenses as a candidate for the nomination for the office of United States Senator at the primary elections amounted to \$107,793.

Senator La Follette is opposed to Stephenson's election. Some papers claim

that it is gross unfaithfulness of "Bob" to go against Stephenson, for it is said it was chiefly with the dollars of "Uncle Ike" that La Follette gained prominence as a politician.

The Social Democrats have again something novel up their sleeves. They have introduced anti-Socialist resolutions in the legislature up this state. If these ever become law they will exclude Japan and the "Asiatic hordes," as Guy Miller, S. P. national committeeman calls Oriental labor, from these shores.

Why the Social Democratic "statesmen" are so eager about the exclusion of foreign labor is not clear to us. Socialism spells internationalism in the broadest sense. Already capitalism has become international. It has settled everywhere on the face of the globe. It is therefore a ludicrous spectacle, if not downright treason, for the Social Democratic "statesmen" acting as they do.

The Social Democratic members of the Wisconsin legislature have taken steps that only "union" labor shall be employed on the new capital building at Madison. But when their opponents come back with the retort that there are among their own office-holders non-union men, that "union labor" is to them a vehicle to further their political ambition, and that it is the industrial union which they fight and the craft organizations they uphold, then we get a different view of their activities.

According to the report of John Reichert, secretary of the Cigarmakers' Union, the consumption of the union made cigar is on the decrease. The records of secretary Reichert show that for several years the average number of labels disposed of has been about 40,000 a month, or approximately 500,000 a year.

During the year 1908 there was a decrease in the number of labels amounting to 50,000, or in other words a decrease of 50,000 boxes of cigars. As each label represents a box containing fifty cigars it means that there were 2,500,000 fewer union made cigars smoked in 1908 than in the year before in this city of Milwaukee.

The decline in trade in the union made cigar must be attributed to the fact that numerous trust stores are springing up all over town.

Mr. Victor L. Berger has returned from Boston, where he has debated "Scientific Socialism with some college professors." This news item was given out in several local papers. We hope that the eastern folks got wiser since the Milwaukee apostle left. We know there are few to impart knowledge of "scientific Socialism" equal to the gentleman in question. The S. P. organization here bears witness to the fact and proves it!

H. B.  
Milwaukee, Wis., February 15.

## WANTED: AN AUSTRIAN PAPER WITH THE STRAIGHT GOODS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The "Hallelujah, I'm a bum" brigade, under the "able" leadership of J. H. Walsh is certainly practicing individual expropriation on a large scale here in Spokane. There are several thousand Austrian Slavs in this locality, but as no member of our Section speaks the Austrian language, we are considerably handicapped in our work. J. H. Walsh

arrives in the city on March 6th everything will be in shipshape for him during his stay.

Our Commune Festival is taking up the rest of our time, same will be held in Workman's Hall on March 14th, and we are in hopes of making it a success, including Gillhaus' meeting.

Chas. Pierson.  
Chicago, Ill., February 23.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

The next point to consider is that capitalist "commerce" is still barter

## LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BOXA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

"MARMAN STUDENT," MONTREAL, CAN.—Correct! Always proceeding from the normal; and leaving perturbing causes to be separately considered, taxes are merged in the cost of producing labor-power. The central principle is, accordingly—the lower the taxes the lower is the exchange value of labor-power; the higher the exchange value of labor-power. From which results that the capitalist class and not the working class pays the taxes, and also that high or low taxes do not affect the share that Labor receives as wages. A seriously perturbing circumstance arises from the fact that, with the commodity labor power, the increased supply is not, as with other commodities, a consequence of lower exchange value; it is the cause of a lower price (wages), and that cause—increased supply—being a permanently working one, it steadily lowers the standard of living. Hence wages are seen to decline, despite any rise in taxes.

G. F. SEATTLE, WASH.—If a member of the S. L. P. is a member of the main body and at the same time a member of an affiliated language branch he has only one vote—he votes either in the language branch or in the main body on all questions on which both bodies vote.

Next question next week.

T. C. SANTA CRUZ, CALIF.—The charge is too indefinitely made. Specify the speakers, the place and time, and quote as near as possible the expressions used. Whether the speaker complained about be S. P. or S. L. P. matters not. Justice requires definiteness.

D. B. M., GRANITE, OKLA.—Now to your fourth question—

Kings did not always encourage towns. As a rule they did. They did so very much for the same reason that they encouraged (very frequently) the settlement of Jews. Towns and Jewish colonies were ready quarters from which to get money. Hence towns and Jews stood nearer in their affection to the King than to the feudal nobility.

Next question next week.

C. P., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—Now to your last question—

The S. L. P. and the I. W. W. are well aware that the capitalist class is watching our "every move with keenest eyes." We are, however, not ready to accept the view that the capitalists are "powerful enough" to checkmate us. "Ready and willing" to do so they are; and unquestionably they check our work. But that is all. The Spirit of the Age is a material force that the capitalist class is bound to respect, and

**OFFICIAL****NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**

Paul Augustine, National Secretary, 23 City Hall Place. **CANADIAN S. L. P.** National Secretary, Philip Courtney, 144 Duchess Ave., London, Ont. **NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.** (The Party's literary agency) 23 City Hall Place, N. Y. City. Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p.m.

**PENNSYLVANIA S. E. C.**

The State Committee of the S. L. P. of Pennsylvania met February 14, at 2500 Lebanon street, Pittsburg, with Weber as chairman. Present: Gray, Weber, Mueller, Pearce and Rupp, absent: Clark Drugmand, Clever, Zimmerman and Brucker.

Minutes of last meeting approved as read.

Communications were received from P. Augustine, enclosing due stamps or forwarded; from Robert Richardson, application for charter for Section at New Brighton; from A. Muller, Philadelphia, order for due stamps vote on seat of State Committee and State Secretary, and asking for information about plans for agitation. Communications were received, acted on and filed.

Motion by Rupp and Mueller that charter be granted to Section Beaver County, carried.

Motion by Gray and Pearce that vote for seat of State Committee and Secretary be declared closed; carried.

Motion by Rupp and Gray, that call for nominations for seat of State convention be sent out; carried.

Bill for rent and bill of Merkley for trip to New Brighton ordered paid.

Banks, Rupp and Gray were appointed a committee to try and arrange for some excursions or outings for this coming summer.

W. H. Thomas, N. E. C. member, gave a report on the January meeting of that body.

Motion to adjourn, carried.

L. M. Barnhardt.

**NEW HAVEN LECTURE.**

On SUNDAY March 7 Mr. G. M. Wallace will deliver a lecture on "Labor Unionism." The lecture will be in Union Hall, Orange street, at 3 p.m. All invited. Discussion and questions allowed. Lecture will be under the auspices of the Workingmen's Educational and Literary Club.

**BROOKLYN LECTURES.**

The following lectures will be held at Section Kings County, S. L. P. headquarters, 762-4 Broadway, Brooklyn:

SATURDAY, March 6, 8.30 p.m. (Jewish) Subject: "Pages from the Jewish Labor Movement in America." Lecturer, Joseph Chaiken.

SUNDAY, March 7, 8.30 p.m. (English) Subject: "Economic Changes from the Inauguration of Lincoln to the Inauguration of Taft." Lecturer, Jas. T. Hunter.

**BUFFALO LABOR LYCEUM LECTURES.**

The following public lectures by Socialists and non-Socialists will be held under the auspices of the Labor Lyceum of Section Erie County, S. L. P. every Sunday afternoon, 3 o'clock, at Florence Parlor, 227 Main street. An instructive general discussion follows each lecture. All readers of this paper are invited to attend and bring friends. Admission is free.

Schedule:

March 7.—John Shillady on "Postal Censorship of the Press and Mail."

March 14.—Attorney Arthur W. Hickman on "Government."

March 21.—Boris Reinstein on "Paris Commune and the Lessons it Teaches."

March 28.—Attorney Wm. J. Shields, Subject to be announced.

April 4.—Willard C. Vincent on "How Shall the Working Class Organize?"

**GILLHAUS IN CHICAGO.**

August Gillhaus, national organizer for the Socialist Labor Party, will speak in Chicago as follows:

SUNDAY, March 7, 9.30 p.m., at Claremont Hall, 1730 N. Clark street.

TUESDAY, March 9, 8 p.m., at Hebrew Institute, Taylor and Lyle street. Subject: "The Two Conceptions of the Labor Movement."

Admission free.

**CHICAGO COMMUNE CELEBRATION.**

A grand commune festival in commemoration of the Paris Commune will be held under the auspices of the allied branches of the Socialist Labor Party (Section Cook County), at Workmen's Hall, 12th and Waller streets, Chicago, SUNDAY, March 14, 1909, at 3 p.m. Good speakers in all languages. Tickets twenty-five cents a person.

**OPERATING FUND.**

Ed. Wenzel, New York City ..	5.00
A. G. Wirtz, Barstow, Cal. ....	2.00
Geo. Miller, San Francisco, Cal. ....	1.50
L. B., New York city ..	.50
Section Rochester's Members ..	2.25
J. Donohue, New York city ..	.50
Per E. Moonells—	
F. H. Joss, Syracuse, N.Y. ....	.50
J. D. Crowley, Syracuse, N.Y. ....	.25
W. Schweitzer, Syracuse, N.Y. ....	.50
P. J. Gimlin, Syracuse, N.Y. ....	.50
D. A. Scamuel, Syracuse, N.Y. ....	.50
J. R. Ryan, Syracuse, N.Y. ....	.10
Philip Klein, Syracuse, N.Y. ....	.10
J. McAllister, Syracuse, N.Y. ....	.25
B. Reinstein, Buffalo, N.Y. ....	1.00
E. Hauk, Buffalo, N.Y. ....	.50
W. C. Vincent, Buffalo, N.Y. ....	.50
S. Yelen, Buffalo, N.Y. ....	.50
M. Lauth, Buffalo, N.Y. ....	.50
F. Repschlager, Buffalo, N.Y. ....	.50
P. F. W. Schulz, Buffalo, N.Y. ....	.50
Jos. Maloney, Buffalo, N.Y. ....	.25
R. Goldstein, Buffalo, N.Y. ....	.25
Kleinberger, Buffalo, N.Y. ....	1.00
O. Beldner, Jamestown, N.Y. ....	.55
Carl Swan, Jamestown, N.Y. ....	.50
M. Seawall, Jamestown, N.Y. ....	.25
H. Spettel, Erie, Pa. ....	.50
H. Keit, Detroit, Mich. ....	5.00
E. S. Newport News, Va. ....	.50
K. A. Jepson, New Haven, Ct. ....	1.00
H. Lightbourne, New York city ....	.25
N. Van Kerckvoorde, Belgium ....	.91
Francis Tiddy, Westermpt, Mi. ....	5.00
L. Ginther, Colorado Spgs, Col. ....	.50
Total .....	\$2.91
Previously acknowledged .....	3,403.47
Grand total .....	\$3,636.38

**PRESS SECURITY LEAGUE REPORT.**

California, Los Angeles—

J. Haller .....	7.00
J. Kolash .....	7.00
J. Leogaini .....	2.50
B. Jensen .....	5.00
Connecticut, West Haven—	
J. Marek .....	.50
M. Stodel .....	.50
H. Guna .....	.25
C. Sundberg .....	.50
Massachusetts, Pittsfield—	
H. Schmalus .....	1.00
New York, New York City—	
13th and 15th A. D.'s, S. L. P. ....	2.06
M. Salomon .....	2.00
Ohio, Cincinnati—	
H. Slomer .....	1.25
J. Isaac .....	3.00
M. Eisenberg .....	.75
Virginia, Richmond—	
H. Müller .....	.25
A. McCulloch .....	.25
O. Biersch .....	.25
L. Buttig .....	.25
T. Hollens .....	.50
Washington, Hoquiam—	
G. Reuter .....	2.00
Total .....	37.75
Previously acknowledged .....	72.00
Grand total .....	\$109.75

**BOSTON WORKINGMEN!**

An address on "Feudal Property" will be given SUNDAY, March 7, 8 p.m. (Jewish) Subject: "Pages from the Jewish Labor Movement in America." Lecturer, Joseph Chaiken.

SUNDAY, March 7, 8.30 p.m. (English) Subject: "Economic Changes from the Inauguration of Lincoln to the Inauguration of Taft." Lecturer, Jas. T. Hunter.

A. C. Kihm, Secy-Treas., Press Security League, February 24, 1909.

Grand total .....

A. C. Kihm, Secy-Treas., Press Security League, February 24, 1909.

Grand total .....

A. C. Kihm, Secy-Treas., Press Security League, February 24, 1909.

Grand total .....

A. C. Kihm, Secy-Treas., Press Security League, February 24, 1909.

Grand total .....

A. C. Kihm, Secy-Treas., Press Security League, February 24, 1909.

Grand total .....

A. C. Kihm, Secy-Treas., Press Security League, February 24, 1909.

Grand total .....

A. C. Kihm, Secy-Treas., Press Security League, February 24, 1909.

Grand total .....

A. C. Kihm, Secy-Treas., Press Security League, February 24, 1909.

Grand total .....

A. C. Kihm, Secy-Treas., Press Security League, February 24, 1909.

Grand total .....

A. C. Kihm, Secy-Treas., Press Security League, February 24, 1909.

Grand total .....

A. C. Kihm, Secy-Treas., Press Security League, February 24, 1909.

Grand total .....

A. C. Kihm, Secy-Treas., Press Security League, February 24, 1909.

Grand total .....

A. C. Kihm, Secy-Treas., Press Security League, February 24, 1909.

Grand total .....

A. C. Kihm, Secy-Treas., Press Security League, February 24, 1909.

Grand total .....

A. C. Kihm, Secy-Treas., Press Security League, February 24, 1909.

Grand total .....

A. C. Kihm, Secy-Treas., Press Security League, February 24, 1909.

Grand total .....

A. C. Kihm, Secy-Treas., Press Security League, February 24, 1909.

Grand total .....

A. C. Kihm, Secy-Treas., Press Security League, February 24, 1909.

Grand total .....

A. C. Kihm, Secy-Treas., Press Security League, February 24, 1909.

Grand total .....

A. C. Kihm, Secy-Treas., Press Security League, February 24, 1909.

Grand total .....

A. C. Kihm, Secy-Treas., Press Security League, February 24, 1909.

Grand total .....

A. C. Kihm, Secy-Treas., Press Security League, February 24, 1909.

Grand total .....

A. C. Kihm, Secy-Treas., Press Security League, February 24, 1909.

Grand total .....

A. C. Kihm, Secy-Treas., Press Security League, February 24, 1909.

Grand total .....

A. C. Kihm, Secy-Treas., Press Security League, February 24, 1909.

Grand total .....

A. C. Kihm, Secy-Treas., Press Security League, February 24, 1909.

Grand total .....

A. C. Kihm, Secy-Treas., Press Security League, February 24, 1909.

Grand total .....

A. C. Kihm, Secy-Treas., Press Security League, February 24, 1909.

Grand total .....

A. C. Kihm, Secy-Treas., Press Security League, February 24, 1909.

Grand total .....

A. C. Kihm, Secy-Treas., Press Security League, February 24, 1909.

Grand total .....

A. C. Kihm, Secy-Treas., Press Security League, February 24, 1909.

Grand total .....

A. C.